The GAZETTE, OF THE State of South-Carolina.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 1, 1778. [No. 2092.]

CHARLES-TOWN, June 24th, 1778.

REDUCED, by the dreadful Calamity of Fire, which befell this Town on the 15th of January last, to begin the World anew, at an advanced Period of Life,—encouraged by the favourable Reception his Endeavours to promote the General Good have always met with—and thence flattering himself, that a Continuation of his Publications may still have such Tendency—being also desirous of rendering a just public Tribute of Gratitude to the zealous Attachment and faithful Services of Mr. Nicholas Boden, the Person lately in his Employ—Mr. Timothy, notwithstanding the peculiar Difficulties that must attend it, this Day resumes the Publication of the GAZETTE of this STATE, with the said Mr. Boden, (to whose Industry and Skill in his Profession he owes the Building of *The first Carolina Printing-Press*) upon the following

NEW CONDITIONS:

I. The Price to Town Subscribers to be Four Dollars for the present Year; and to Gentlemen in the Country, who desire to have them made up in Packets and directed, Five Dollars.

II. The Subscription to be paid in advance; for which printed Receipts will be given, by TIMOTHY and BODEN.

III. The Gazette will be published every Wednesday Morning—to be sent for at the Office, the North-East-Corner of the State-House, until it shall be more convenient to distribute them at the Subscribers respective Houses.

V. A Deduction of one Quarter, at the old Price, to be made to all the late Subscribers, being so much due them, at the Time of the Fire.

VI. The Gazette shall be punctually and regularly published, every Wednesday Morning, precisely at 9 o'clock.

For some Time, the Size (but not the *Spirit* of the Paper) will be unavoidably contracted, from the very small Portion of Types that have been saved from the Fire (being only Part of what were used in the Gazette printed on the 13th of January last) and its Friends must be content to receive it on smaller Paper than usual, till new Materials can be received from Abroad; to obtain which, as soon as possible, no Pains have, are, or will be spared.

There cannot be, to Timothy, a more mortifying Circumstance, than the being compelled (by the enormous Cost of *every imported Article and Necessary of Life*, and his present Situation) to require the Subscription in advance, and to raise his Prices of Printing: But, when the Extent of his Loss, and the amazing Expence that must, at this Time, attend the procuring the merely necessary Printing Materials, are considered, he flatters himself, that no one can suspect him of having the least Inclination to follow the *common Track*, or will think the present Terms unreasonable.

Gentlemen who are disposed to continue their Names on the Subscription-List, and such others as may incline to have theirs added, upon the NEW CONDITIONS, are requested to send their Address as soon as possible, to Nicholas Boden, at the Office in the State-House, or his Dwelling-House in Amen-Corner, Union Street continued.

A QUARTERLY MEETING of the SOUTH-CAROLINA SOCIETY will be held on Tuesday the 7th Day of July next, at Holliday's Tavern, where the Members are desired to meet precisely at 11 o'Clock in the Forenoon.

By Order of the Society,
JOHN M'CALL, jun. Clerk.

For Private Sale,

A Plantation of 200 Acres, in St. James's Parish, Santee, joining Lands of John Cummin Ball, Andrew Hazell and Robert Sallens, of which about 70 Acres are cleared; is about two Miles from a good Landing, and a most excellent Place for Stock. On the Premises are a small Dwelling-House, Outhouses, and a good Orchard.

JACOB VALK.

For Private Sale,

A Valuable Lot on the Bay, opposite to Burn's Wharf, joining Captain Buckle's, containing in Front upwards of 25 Feet, and in Depth 127 Feet 6 Inches.

JACOB VALK.

For Private Sale,

THAT very valuable Plantation in Cow Savannah, containing 471 Acres, bounded to the Southward on a Road that leads to a Plantation of Ralph Izard, Esq; to the South-eastward on Lands of the said Gentleman, to the North-east on Lands formerly of Charles Wright, Esq; now belonging to Mr. Williman, and to the North-west on a Road that leads to Bacon-Bridge, and five Miles from Dorchester. On the Premises are a good Dwelling-House and convenient Out-Houses; the Land for Rice, indico and Corn, as good as any in the State, and the uncleared Land well timbered. JACOB VALK.

For Public Sale,

On Wedesday the 8th of July next, at my Room in Church-street, at 11 in the Forenoon,

A Very valuable Lot on Harleston's Green, containing 212 Feet 6 Inches Front, on Wentworth-Street, and 123 Feet 4 Inches on Rutledge-Street, to the South on Wentworth-Street, to the North on Lot 42, West on Lot 46, and East on Rutledge-Street.

A valuable Lot of Land in Queen-Street, containing 35 Feet in front, and 170 Feet deep: On the Premises are a good Dwelling House, Kitchen, Wash-House, Chair-House, Stable, Fowl-House, &c. &c. Possession may be had immediately.

That pleasant situated Island, at the Entrance of Charles-Town Harbour, known by the Name of Morris's Island.

A Sea Island, called Wolf's Island, in Georgia, being 8 Miles in length of Sea Beach; has to the North the Island of Sapelo, to the South, Egg-Island, on the Inlet of the Alatamaha, and to the West Broughton Island, belonging to the Honourable Henry Laurens, Esq, and contains at least 5000 Acres of Land.

A valuable Tract of Land of 500 Acres in St. Mathew's Parish, Berkley County, bounding South-west on Land of William Holliday and Peter Burn, North-east on Lands of Tacitus Gaillard, and William Bull, jun. Esq'rs, and North-west on John Savage, Esq; distance from Town about 80 Miles; it is excellent Indico and Provision Land, and well timbered. JACOB VALK.

EUROPEAN INTELLIGENCE.

LONDON, March 13.

HOUSE of LORDS, Tuesday March 10.

WHEN the order of the day was called for, respecting the three conciliatory bills.

Lord Abingdon stood up to oppose them, condemning their principles, their tenor and efficacy, in the strongest manner.

The Marquis of Rockingham attacked the inconsistency of administration, by comparing their former arguments with their present conduct. If they were now right, they must have been wrong before; If they were right before, they must be wrong now. It was a dilemma from which they could not extricate themselves.

Lord Townshend undertook their defence on the ground of necessity. It was with regret he could bring himself to urge such a plea; but he thought it incumbent on him, in justice to administration, to express his opinion, that this unfortunate necessity did not originate in the errors of government, but in the mismanagement of those who were intrusted with the execution of their plan.

Lord Camden spoke next. He advised throwing the bills into the fire without hesitation; and that the House should at once come to the point, viz. whether they should immediately undertake to fight France, Spain and America, or give up the fatal contest, and leave a rival nation in possession of those blessings which they knew not how to enjoy—or, in other words, whether they should, when fatigued and *almost exhausted* with a single enemy, and ready to give up to him, they should commence a vigorous battle with that enemy, assisted by two enemies still more powerful.

Lord Lyttelton followed Lord Camden, and with him reprobated the bad policy exercised for a century past in the government of Ireland.

The Duke of Grafton rose to rescue his ministry from a general censure thrown out by Lord Townshend upon preceding administrations, under which the seeds of this rebellion were said to be sown.

Dr. Porteous, Bishop of Chester, made a speech in defence of the bills.

His Grace the Duke of Richmond went much upon the same points with Lord Camden and the Duke of Grafton; but was a little more explicit than the latter with respect to the prejudice which the Americans would have against Lord Carlisle, as one of the Commissioners. He said, they had a custom of going into their provincial assemblies with greasy woolen night-caps; and that some of our Governors having taken some pains to make them give up a custom, which seemed so indecent, according to our ideas of neatness and propriety, not only found it impossible to effect the purpose, but fell into universal odium and disgrace for the attempt. Now, said his Grace, with what congenial ideas will this people, in their night-caps, meet in a convention with his Lordship, in his red-heel shoes, and all that elegance of dress, which is exceedingly proper to his Lordship, and to the general taste of Europe? His Grace observed, that upon an embassy of so much consequence, those of the first weight, fortunes, and family, should be sought for, as well as men of abilities. He then took notice of the many vacant benches in the House; that most of the Minister's friends were absent: This carried an ill aspect: It looked as if peace was not really intended by those bills; but that an apology was prepared to break through them, by saying hereafter "we were not present when they were passed."

HOUSE of LORDS, Tuesday, March 17.

AFter the order of the day had been read in the House of Peers for their Lordships to be summoned.

The Duke of Manchester rose and entered into a retrospective consideration of the conduct of the ministry for many years past, charging them with having been guilty of the most scandalous blunders, and declaring, that he hoped the day of impeachment and inquiry was near at hand. His Grace opposed the address in its present form, and moved the following amendment, to come in after the word *support*.

"Whereas his Majesty shall, from the regard to the honour of his crown, and the safety of his people, remove from his councils those persons under whose administration no plan, civil or military, has been successful, and the colonies, so valuable a part of the empire, have been lost to the nation, and driven into connections with the court of France, and whose longer continuance in power, we are bound to represent to his Majesty may highly endanger the safety of his crown, and the remaining parts of his dominions."

Lord Viscount Dudley opposed the amendment, declaring it was exceedingly unfair to condemn ministers before they were heard in their defence; that on the day of enquiry it would appear they were not to blame; that, as matters stood, it would be cowardly for them to retire from their offices; and that they were in honour bound to use their efforts to rescue this country from their present distress. His Lordship said further, that it was equally new and indecent in their Lordships, in proffer of assistance to his Majesty to make a condition with the sovereign, that unless he discharged those servants whom he had chosen, and whom the nation approved, they would not enable him to support the honour and dignity of the crown, and the essential interests of the kingdom.

The Marquis of Rockingham rose to support the amendment, and went into a very serious arraignment of these ministers, who had, by their pernicious counsels, brought the nation almost to the brink of ruin; after which he drew a dismal picture of our present situation, representing it as every way disagreeable, disgraceful, and destructive; and having dwelt for some time on the various calamities which surrounded us, asked, what was to be done to rescue the country from further disgrace, and defend her from sudden attacks?

A war with France, the Marquis said, was now upon the eve of taking place; how were we to provide for the occasion? Was there a minister bold enough to say, that we were able to fight America and France, and not only France, for certainly if we quarrelled with her, we should have a quarrel to maintain with the House of *Bourbon*; Spain being interested in the dispute, and having in fact been the goader-on of France in her present measures. We had been waging war against America, against a people whom we three years ago stigmatized as a set of poltrons, a parcel of cowards, for three successive

campaigns, and could any of the King's ſervants ſay, that we had beat America? would any of them ſay, that we had any proſpect of conquering her? what then were we now about, what were we to proceed to engage in? The meſſage from the King, and the addreſs which had been moved by the noble Viſcount, would neceſſarily produce a declaration of war with France; did we think we ſhould beat America thro' the bowels of France? We certainly ſhould have the worſt of it, were we to make ſo abſurd an attempt.

He bid the King's ſervants recollect how repeatedly they had been cautioned againſt proſecuting the American war, by Lords on that ſide of the Houſe! how often the very circumſtances, in which the nation was now involved, had been predicted, and how frequently the miniſters in reply had inſiſted that France meant nothing inimical to Great Britain; that her profeſſions of amity were ſincere, and that we had nothing to fear from the Houſe of Bourbon! The ſilly attempt to reconcile America, for no other than a ſilly attempt could be called the new act for ſending out Commiſſioners, would certainly fail of its aim: and even had the mode of offering terms been more wiſely managed, it was now too late to offer terms ſhort of an acknowledgment of her Independency. His Lordſhip ſaid, there was no probability of her being regained as a friend to Great-Britain, but by our offering America a better bargain, than her treaty with France gave her; and then proceeded to ſhew that even this might fail. America, as their Lordſhips had been told by the noble Duke in the blue ribbon many days ago, and as was now confeſſed by the declaration of the French Ambaſſador, had entered into a treaty of commerce and amity with France. She could not in honour retract, and if ſhe meant to keep any ſituation in the eyes of Europe as *a ſtate*, ſhe certainly muſt ſtick to her firſt engagements, and diſcharge them with a *rigid ſcrupulouſneſs*; there could not be a doubt but ſhe would. Every one of the circumſtances of a diſagreeble nature which preſſed upon this country, the Marquis aſcribed to the ignorance, or wilful inattention of the miniſtry. France had all along acted her part without diſguiſe, and it was evident in her preſent memorial or notification, ſhe laughed at the Britiſh Miniſtry. Even after inſulting this country with her declaration of American Independency, uſed the terms, as "*freſh proof* of her amity to Great-Britain;" only (ſays his Lordſhip) mind the term *freſh proof*! can any man in his ſenſes hear, and not feel it as a piece of irony? Having enumerated the points in which the deſigns of France, now confeſſed by her had been obvious, the Marquis returned to a conſideration of what means we had to help us in this hour of calamity; and after taking occaſion to lament the ſtate of the public funds, concluded with declaring, that the men who had, by their obſtinacy and ignorance, plunged this country into her preſent difficulties, were unfit to be truſted with the conduct of a ſtill more weighty war, which he aſſigned as a juſtification of his giving his vote for the amendment.

LONDON, January 6.

AN old correſpondent ſays, notwithſtanding our Miniſters affect to bluſter and talk big about a French war, and would offenſibly ſeem to bully the French in memorials, putting more ſhips in commiſſion, &c. it is a fact, that they are "ſecretly imploring the forbearance of France." As ſoon as it was known in France, that Lord Souffik, in his high-toned ſtyle, had made uſe of ſome contemptuous expreſſions of the French, the whole French court took fire. Rage and indignation univerſally appeared. Will Lord Suffolk be graciouſly pleaſed to favour the public with the copy of a certain letter, written to him upon this occaſion, by a Count and Marſhal of France? Lord North was alarmed by this new and reſenting appearance of the French Court. His lordſhip laid aſide his uſual indolence, and became wonderfully alert and aſſiduous. Among many ſteps, which he took to quench or ſmother the fire, that was on the point of burſting out, did he not write a long letter to a PRIVATE friend at Paris, declaring, that Lord Suffolk did not make uſe of the expreſſions attributed to him; on the contrary, that his Lordſhip and himſelf entertain the higheſt reſpect and eſteem for the French nation; but that Lord Chatham had ſpoken ſtrongly againſt the French, and enlarged upon the ſubject? And did not lord North ſay further, in his letter, that notwithſtanding the misfortune of General Burgoyne, there would not be any change in the Britiſh Miniſtry; that they had determined to adhere firmly to each other; and it was amongſt them unanimouſly reſolved, to proſecute the American war? Such a letter was ſhewn to Count Maurepas, as no doubt the writer intended it ſhould. Count Maurepas read it to the king of France. The effect was directly contrary to the writer's intention. The meanneſs and miſerable fears of the writer were too plain not to be diſcovered. This has increaſed and confirmed, all the former contempt the French had of him.

THOMAS NICHOLSON,

TEaches French, Latin, and Engliſh, gramatically; and will tranſlate any papers belonging to theſe Languages. He may be ſpoke with at Mrs. Johnſon's in Beresford's Alley.

A Quarterly Meeting of the GERMAN Friendly Society, will be held on Wedneſday the fifteenth of July inſtant, when the Members thereof are deſired to attend at ten o'clock in the forenoon, at the houſe of Mr. Michael Muckenfuſs in Charles-Town. *By Order of the Preſident,*

Charles Gruber, *Secretary.*

WAnted to Purchaſe, One or Two LOTS in Georgetown.——Enquire at the Printing-Office in Charleſtown.

STolen about a month ago from Sullivant's Iſland or Haddrel's Point, a Dirk Liver or *Brown* and and White colour DOG of the Pointer breed; the white parts of him are intermixed with ſmall brown ſpots—he anſwers to the name of ROVER, is well known in and about Charleſtown and Georgetown.

Whoever delivers him, and diſcovers who ſtole him, ſhall receive Twenty Pounds reward from the ſubſcriber, who requeſts the favour of Gentlemen his acquaintance, if they ſhould hear of him, to inform him thereof, which will be thankfully acknowledged.

WM. MASON.

TOlled a Bay Horſe, branded on both ſhoulders and butnocks ML, with a ſtar in his forehead. The owner muſt prove his property before

WILLIAM MORGAN.

THE Sale of Horſes adverriſed by the ſubſcriber, in the 4th page of this paper, to be at Strickland's on the 10th inſt. will be at ſaid place on Thurſday the 9th inſt. at 4 o'clock in the afternoon—where there will be for ſale, about

Twenty Horſes and Mares,

Among which are ſome very valuable blooded, likely, and ſerviceable creatures.—a bay ſtallion from Matchleſs and a Brutus mare—a ditto, from a full blooded Pennſylvania horſe and an imported mare—a bay gelding by Fearnought—a bay mare by Bully-Rock of Pennſylvania—three other brood mares, with good blooded colts——the reſt good draught and ſaddle horſes.——Alſo a Pennſylvania waggon, as complete as any in this ſtate, with four Northward horſes, the property of a gentleman deceaſed.

JOB COLCOCK.

For Sale by Private Contract,

THREE very valuable Negro Fellows, about 25 or 30 years old each, one of which is an excellent waiting man and accuſtomed to the care of horſes; another by trade a butcher, and is beſides an extraordinary good oarſman and field ſlave; the third has been employed chiefly as a porter in town, and is alſo an excellent oarſman and fiſherman.—They have all ſober honeſt characters, and are ſold for no fault—the owner having no uſe for them.—Apply to the Printer.

To be ſold at Public Vendue,

On Friday next, the 3d of July, if not ſold by private contract before, the following Tracts of Land, on New and May Rivers, in the Pariſh of St. Helena, Granville county,

ONE Tract, containing 500 acres, conſiſting of ſwamp, indico and proviſion land.

One tract, containing 150 acres, chiefly good rice land.

One tract, containing 693 acres, of various qualities.—The plats and titles for each may be ſeen in the hands of JOB COLCOCK.

To be ſold at Private Sale,

A Lot of Land upon the Eaſt ſide of New-Church ſtreet, adjoining Mr. William Truſſer's houſe and lot, containing in front upon the ſaid ſtreet about 101 feet, and about 257 feet deep. There are upon the premiſes a very good chair-houſe and two ſtables.

For terms apply to John Edwards, merchant in Charleſtown.

To be Sold,

Before our ſtore, To-morrow, the 2d of July, at 12 o'clock,

A Likely and valuable young negro man, who has been uſed to the care of horſes, and can drive a carriage. Alſo, another likely young negro fellow, who is an able field ſlave.

WEBB and BENTHAM.

ABout 60 or 70 bundles of undreſſed Deer Skins, Indian killed, to be ſold on Thurſday the 2d inſtant July, before our ſtore.

WEBB and BENTHAM.

To be Sold,

On Tueſday July 7, at my room, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon,

SEveral valuable negroes, amongſt whom are an exceeding good cook, waſher and ironer, alſo a good and honeſt houſe wench, with her daughter about 12, and her ſon about 7 years old; a young mulatto, a good ſeamſtreſs, with a young child; two young wenches, one about 15, the other 17 years old, tolerable good ſeamſtreſſes; a young fellow a good carpenter and a faithful ſlave.——Moſt of the above negroes are country born, and can be warranted as good as any in the State. Alſo, ſeveral field negroes.

JACOB VALK.

Charles-Town.

SUNDAY, June 28, 1778.

IT is this day ordered by His Excellency the Preſident, in Council, that the following Reſolve of Congreſs, dated the 8th inſtant, and juſt received expreſs from Congreſs, be forthwith publiſhed by the Sheriff of Charleſtown Diſtrict, in the like Manner in which Proclamations are uſually publiſhed; that all Perſons concerned may pay due Regard thereto, and govern themſelves accordingly.

JOHN COLCOCK, *Secretary P. C.*

In CONGRESS, June 8, 1778.

WHEREAS the Exportation of Proviſions from theſe States hath occaſioned much difficulty in procuring ſupplies for our armies; and by the capture of veſſels concerned in ſuch exportation, the armies of the enemy have been freed from ſuch diſtreſſes, that would greatly have embarraſſed their operations: And whereas, for the eaſy ſupply of our armies, and to embarraſs and diſtreſs the enemy the enſuing campaign, it is abſolutely neceſſary an embargo ſhould be immediately laid, to prohibit ſuch exportations; and as, from the diſtance of the States from Congreſs, and the different periods of aſſembling their legiſlatures, the good end of ſuch embargo, would be wholly fruſtrated, ſhould Congreſs not proceed to impoſe the embargo; therefore Reſolved, That an embargo be, and it is hereby laid, to prohibit the exportation of wheat, flour, rye, Indian corn, rice, bread, beef, pork, bacon, live ſtock, and other proviſions from any of theſe United States, from and after the 10th day of June inſtant, until the 15th day of November next, unleſs ſooner revoked by Congreſs. Provided, that this embargo ſhall not be conſtrued to prevent the taking on board ſuch proviſion as ſhall be neceſſary for the ſtores only of any ſhips or veſſels of war, or others trading to and from theſe States.

RESOLVED,

That it be be earneſtly recommended to the reſpective States, to take the moſt effectual meaſures for carrying the foregoing reſolution into immediate execution.

Extract from the Minutes,

CHARLES THOMSON, *Secretary.*

CHARLES-TOWN, July 1.

OUR advices from Yorktown, &c. at the publication of our laſt, were not later than to the 16th May. Since which we have received by two expreſſes, one of which arrived on Thurſday and the other on Saturday laſt, letters to the 12th of June, containing the following further intelligence, viz. That the Frigate Deane of 30 guns, the ſhip Charlotte of 22, the ſhip Queen of France, of 20, and a Brig, all loaded with cloathing and military ſtores, were ſafe arrived; having been convoyed from Quiberon-bay, to the Weſtward of the line of Britiſh cruizers in the European ſeas, by a ſquadron of French men of war under Monſ. de la Motte Picquet, conſiſting of 5 ſhips of the line, 3 frigate, and 1 lugger, which afterwards returned to France.—That General Burgoyne was gone for England.—That there being no doubt at head quarters on the 17th of May, that the preparations of the Britiſh army to evacuate the city of Philadelphia were far advanced, on the 19th the Marquis de la Fayette was detached with 2100 picked rank and file, under choſen officers, with 5 pieces of cannon, and a light party of Frenchmen and Indians, whoſe objects were ſecurity to the camp, to cover the country, cut off the communication between the city and country, and ſeize ſuch advantages as might preſent themſelves. That they went over the bridge on the left of the camp to the Philadelphia ſide of the Schuylkill—That the Marquis proceeded immediately within 11 miles of Philadelphia, where he took poſt with the higheſt propriety and utmoſt caution, and propoſed to wait the favours of fortune. That on the 20th at night, he placed a chain of guards from the York-road to the Schuylkill, commanding the outlets from the city, ſo as he might be apprized of the firſt motions of the enemy from that quarter. That at 11 that night, 4000 men led by General Grant, marched in a column from the city up the old York road, and halted at Whitemarſh, (the ſpot occupied by the Marquis the evening before) at day break; when, and not before, the Marquis, through the negligence of his guards, received notice of the number and diſpoſition of the enemy. That by this time another column, being the remainder of the Britiſh army (except the guards at Philadelphia) headed by Sir Henry Clinton, and Sir William Howe was in full march againſt his front, by another road from the city. That the Marquis finding, that the direction of the march of the enemy's column from Whitemarſh (which had been divided, and took different roads, effectually to ſurround him) led them upon his rear, while the body of the Britiſh army was advancing againſt his front, he immediately decamped and retreated in the moſt perfect order, tho' with the moſt rapid expedition, to endeavour to croſs the Schuylkill; prepared, if he ſhould not arrive there in time to paſs, to ſuſtain the enemy's attack till he ſhould be reinforced by General Waſhington, from whom he would then be about 7 or 8 miles.

That now there was a perfect military race between the British and American armies, the latter to arrive at Mation's a little below Swedes Ford, the former to cut them off. That the Marquis, however, crossed the ford, in the presence of the enemy's horse, and in such excellent order, that Sir Henry Clinton, (at the same time hearing the alarm guns in the camp) was intimidated from advancing in force to attack, apprehensive that he might fall into an ambuscade. That the small corps of French and Indians being some distance behind, the English horse got between them and our men, but upon the Indians throwing in their fire, setting up the war-whoop as usual, the British horse terrified at the unusual sound, turned tail in their turn, and galloped off. That the enemy having missed the prey they had pursued, fatigued with a long and rapid march, and having (as before observed) heard the alarm in the camp, left they should be interrupted in their return, now retreated with as much expedition as they could. That the enemy being retired, the Marquis immediately recrossed the Schuylkill, and took his former position, 11 miles from Philadelphia. That the enemy's generals mutually reproached each other with bad conduct, and General Grant was said to be put in arrest. We lost only 3 killed and 2 missing. That the enemy lost 2 killed, 1 grenadier and 2 privates taken prisoners, and 16 deserters; we know not how many wounded. That the enemy being returned to Philadelphia, rapidly proceeded in their preparations for an evacuation of the city. That on the 23d May, their resolution first became publickly known to the inhabitants, by having notice, that vessels were prepared for the reception of such as chose to quit the city. That General Howe embarked the next day. The following days presented an horrible scene of hurry, confusion, and terror. The Royalists, confounded, at the conviction, that they were to be abandoned by their friends, applied to the General to know what he would do for them: He answered, "He could do no more than "give them a passage and rations.—Thus far from our letters to the 2d of June.

Our advices of the 12th of June are, That on the 27th of May Lord Howe, and on the 3d of June Sir Henry Clinton, wrote letters addressed to Henry Laurens, Esq; President of Congress, which were received on the 6th, inclosing two acts of parliament "for quieting the disorders now subsisting in these colonies and preparing the way "for the return of peace," which they respectively said they had "the King's commands to "transmit to the Congress and the commander in "chief of their troops," and wishing they might be attended with success. That these letters were referred to Mr. *William Henry Drayton*, Mr. *Richard Henry Lee*, Mr. *Governeur Morris*, Mr. *Witherspoon*, and Mr. *Samuel Adams*. That this Committee, in a few minutes, brought in a short answer to Lord Howe and General Clinton respectively, referring them for the sentiments of Congress to their proceedings upon the bills on the 22d of April*; and assuring them, that "when "the King of Great-Britain shall be seriously disposed to put an end to the war, Congress will "readily attend to such terms of peace as may be "consistent with the honour of independent nations, the interest of their constituents, and the "sacred regard they mean to pay to treaties." That on the 5th, and this very day (the 6th) the British troops knowing that the city was intended to have been evacuated on the 8th, very thoroughly plundered the village of Frankfort, 5 miles from it, and also market and Water-streets in the city, whereupon the inhabitants waited on, and petitioned Sir Henry, that the city might not be burnt upon his departure; but he dismissed them without an answer. That the transports had fallen down the; his waggons were already on the other side of the Delaware; he had thrown 600 barrels of beef into the river, which could not be carried off; only two frigates and two sloops remained at the city; and he was beginning to level his lines, in order to depart on Monday. That the answers from Congress (before mentioned) were delivered in Philadelphia early in the morning of the 9th, where they found Lord Carlisle, William Eden, Esq; and Governor Johnstone, three of the Commissioners from England. That at 9 o'clock that night, General Washington received a Letter from Sir Henry, acquainting him of the arrival of the said Commissioners; that Dr. Ferguson, secretary to the Commission, would be dispatched, with a letter from their Excellencies to Congress, the next morning; and desiring a passport for the Doctor. That the General answered he could not grant such passport without order, and that he would lay the matter before Congress. That his Excellency did so, and the Congress received it on the eleventh. And that the answer was preparing on the twelfth.—In a few days, we may expect to hear the result.

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*In CONGRESS, April 22, 1778.

THE committee to whom was referred the General's letter of the 18th, containing a certain printed paper sent from Philadelphia, purporting to be the draught of a bill for declaring the intentions of the parliament of Great-Britain, as to the exercise of what they are pleased to term their right of imposing taxes within these United States; and also the draught of a bill to enable the king of Great-Britain to appoint Commissioners, with powers to treat, consult, and agree upon the means of quieting certain disorders within the said States, beg leave to observe,

That the said paper being industriously circulated by emissaries of the enemy, in a partial and secret manner, the same ought to be forthwith printed for the public information.

The committee cannot ascertain whether the contents of the said paper have been framed in Philadelphia or in Great-Britain, much less whether the same are really and truly intended to be brought into the parliament of that kingdom, or whether the said parliament will confer thereon the usual solemnities of their laws. But are inclined to believe this will happen, for the following reasons:

1st. Because their General hath made divers feeble efforts to set on foot some kind of treaty during the last winter, though either from a mistaken idea of his own dignity and importance, the want of information, or some other cause, he hath not made application to those who are vested with a proper authority.

2dly. Because they suppose, that the fallacious idea of a cessation of hostilities will render these states remiss in their preparations for war.

3dly. Because believing the Americans wearied with war, they suppose we will accede to their terms for the sake of peace.

4thly. Because they suppose, that our negociations may be subject to a like corrupt influence with their debates.

5thly. Because they expect from this step the same effects they did from what one of their ministers thought proper to call his "conciliatory motion," viz. that it will prevent foreign powers from giving aid to these states; that it will lead their own subjects to continue a little longer the present war; and that it will detach some weak men in America from the cause of freedom and virtue.

6thly. Because their King, from his own shewing, hath reason to apprehend, that his fleets and armies, instead of being employed against the territories of these states, will be necessary for the defence of his own dominions. And

7thly. Because the impracticability of subjugating this country being every day more and more manifest, it is their interest to extricate themselves from the war upon any terms.

The Committee beg leave further to observe, that upon a supposition the matters contained in the said paper will really go into the British Statute book, they serve to shew, in a clear point of view, the weakness and wickedness of the enemy. THEIR WEAKNESS,

1st. Because they formerly declared, not only that they had a right to bind the inhabitants of these states in all cases whatsoever, but also, that the said inhabitants should absolutely and unconditionally submit to the exercise of that right. And this submission they have endeavoured to exact by the sword. Receding from this claim, therefore, under the present circumstances, shews their inability to enforce it.

2dly, Because their prince hath hitherto rejected the humble petitions of the representatives of America, praying to be considered as subjects, and protected in the enjoyment of peace, liberty, and safety; and hath waged a most cruel war against them, and employed the savages to butcher innocent women and children. But now the same prince pretends to treat with those very representatives, and grant to the arms of America what he refused to her prayers.

3dly. Because they have uniformly laboured to conquer this continent, rejecting every idea of accommodation proposed to them, from a confidence in their own strength. Wherefore it is evident, from the change in their mode of attack, that they have lost this confidence. And

4thly. Because the constant language, spoken not only by their Ministers, but by the most public and authentic acts of the nation, hath been, that it is incompatible with their dignity to treat with the Americans while they have arms in their hands. Notwithstanding which, an offer is now about to be made for treaty.

The wickedness and insincerity of the enemy appear from the following considerations:

1st. Either the bills now to be passed, contain a direct or indirect cession of a part of their former claims, or they do not. If they do, then it is acknowledged, that they have sacrificed many brave men in an unjust quarrel. If they do not, then they are calculated to deceive America into terms, to which neither argument before the war, nor force since, could procure her assent.

2dly. The first of these bills appears, from the title, to be a declaration of the intentions of the British parliament concerning the exercise of the "right of imposing taxes" within these states. Wherefore, should these states treat under the said bill, they would indirectly acknowledge that right, to obtain which acknowledgment the present war hath been avowedly undertaken and prosecuted on the part of Great-Britain.

3dly. Should such pretended right be so acquiesced in, then, of consequence, the same might be exercised whenever the British parliament should find themselves in a different "temper and disposition;" since it must depend upon those, and such like contingencies, how far men will act according to their former intentions.

4thly. The said first bill, in the body thereof, containeth no new matter, but is precisely the same with the motion before-mentioned, and liable to all the objections which lay against the said motion, excepting the following particular, viz. That by the motion actual taxation was to be suspended, so long as America should give as much as the said parliament might think proper; Whereas by the proposed bill, it is to be suspended, as long as future parliaments continue of the same mind with the present.

5thly. From the second bill it appears, that the British king may, if he pleases, appoint Commissioners to *treat* and *agree* with those whom they please, about a variety of things therein mentioned. But such treaties and agreements are to be of no validity without the concurrence of the said parliament, except so far as they relate to the suspension of hostilities, and of certain of their acts, the granting of pardons, and the appointing of Governors to these sovereign, free, and independent states. Wherefore, the said parliament have reserved to themselves, in *express words* the power of setting aside any such treaty, and taking the advantage of any circumstances which may arise to subject this continent to their usurpations.

6thly. The said bill, by holding forth a tender of pardon, implies a criminality in our justifiable resistance, and consequently to treat under it would be an implied acknowledgment, that the inhabitants of these states were, what Britain hath declared them to be, REBELS.

7thly. The inhabitants of these states be[lieve] ed by them as subjects, they may infer, fr[om] ture of the negotiation now pretended t[o] foot, that the said inhabitants would of r[ight] terwards bound by such laws as they sh[all] Wherefore any agreement entered into on [such] tiation, might at any future time be repe[aled]

8thly. Because the said bill purports [that] Commissioners therein mentioned, may private individuals; a measure highly de[grading] the dignity of national character.

From all which it appears evident to [the] mittee, that the said bills are intended to [operate] on the hopes and fears of the good people of states, so as to create divisions among t[hem], and a defection from the common cause, now, by the blessing of Divine Providence, drawing near to a favourable issue. That they are the sequel of that [infamous] plan, which from the days of the stamp act down to the present time, hath involved this country in contention and bloodshed. And that, as in [duty bound] so in this, although circumstances may for [some] times to recede from their unjustifiable claims, there can be no doubt, but they will, as heretofore, upon the first favourable occasion, again display that [spirit] of domination, which hath rent in twain the mighty empire of Britain.

Upon the whole matter, the Committee [beg] to report it as their opinion, that as the [inhabitants] united in this arduous contest upon principles of common interest, for the defence of common rights and privileges, which union hath been cemented by common calamities and by mutual good offices and affection, so the great cause for which they contend, and in which all mankind are interested, must derive success from the continuance of that union. Wherefore any man or body of men, who should presume to make any separate or partial convention or agreement with Commissioners under the crown of Great Britain, or any of them, ought to be considered and treated as open and avowed enemies of the United States.

And further, your Committee beg leave to report it as their opinion, That these United States cannot, with propriety, hold any conference or treaty with *any* Commissioners on the part of Great-Britain, unless they shall, as a preliminary thereto, either withdraw their fleets and armies, or else, in positive and express terms, acknowledge the Independence of the said states.

And inasmuch as it appears to be the design of enemies of these states to lull them into a false security—to the end that they may act with a becoming weight and importance, it is the opinion of your Committee, That the several states be called upon to use the most strenuous exertions to have their respective quotas of continental troops in the field as soon as possible, and that all the militia of the said States be in readiness to act as occasion may require.

The report being read, and debated by paragraphs,

RESOLVED UNANIMOUSLY,

That Congress approve and confirm the said Report.

Published by order of Congress,

CHARLES THOMSON, *Secretary.*

To be Sold, at Public Vendue,

On the 9th of July, at the Plantation known by the Name of Afhe's Point, on Tobodoo,

TWenty as Valuable Slaves as any in the State, among them are three fellows, waſhers, ironers, ſpinners, handy boys and girls, a boy who is a weaver, 30 head of cattle, and 40 head of ſheep: All ſums under one hundred pounds to be caſh, and all above, credit will be given to the firſt of January, 1779, paying intereſt and giving ſecurity. The property not to be altered until the conditions are complied with. JOSEPH DOBBINS.

Charles-Town, June 11.

THE Commiſſioners of the Markets give this public Notice, that in future they will not permit or ſuffer any Cattle, Sheep, Lambs, Calves, Hogs, Shoats, &c. to be killed, or butchered in either of the public Markets; but that they expect, the Venders will bring them properly dreſſed, and ready to cut up for ſale. JOHN SANSUM, Clerk.

A QUARTERLY MEETING of the Charles-Town LIBRARY SOCIETY, will be held at Holliday's Tavern, on Wedneſday the 1ſt of July next, at 11 o'Clock in the Forenoon, at which Time the Preſident takes the Chair.

By Order of the Preſident,
JOHN COLCOCK, Secretary.

JOSEPH DE LESPINE,
Surgeon and Man-Midwife,

NOW reſides at Mrs. Reece's, in Queen-Street, oppoſite Dewees's Tavern.

THE Subſcriber intending to carry on the Vendue Buſineſs, will be much obliged to his Friends, who will favour him with the Sale of lands, houſes, veſſels, negroes or merchandize; they may depend on attention to their intereſt, and ſpeedy ſettlements. He has for ſale privately, a very likely Negro BOY, about 14 years of age, who has been uſed to attend horſes, drive a chaiſe, and wait in the houſe.

On Saturday the 10th of July,

He will ſell at Strickland's, a number of valuable HORSES for the Chair or Saddle, many of which are high blooded.

A Valuable Collection of BOOKS, a catalogue of which may be ſeen at his ſtore the corner of Elliott-ſtreet on the bay, he will ſell in the afternoon of each vendue day. JOB COLCOCK.

For SALE,

THE good Schooner NANCY, burthen about 70 Tons, well found, ſails very faſt, and has 4 ſwivels.

The Schooner LIBERTY, almoſt a new Veſſel, burthen about 60 Tons, with a new Set of Sails, never yet bent, entire new Rigging, good Cables, Anchors, &c.

The above Veſſels lye in Beale's Dock, where they may be examined, and an Inventory ſeen in the Hands of JOB COLCOCK.

A Few very likely high blooded HORSES to be ſold at Ratfield's Stables, in King-ſtreet.

SOAP in any quantity, myrtle-wax and tallow-mould, binnacle and other dipt Candles, to be ſold at the manufactory on the Green, to the weſt of King-ſtreet, by SAMUEL SHEPPARD.

A Complete Waiting Boy, about fifteen Years of Age.——Any Perſon inclinable to purchaſe, may have him upon Trial.

JACOB VALK.

WILLIAM DAVIE, and Co.
HAVE FOR SALE,

At Mr. James Wakefield's ſtore, in Broad-ſtreet, the following articles:

BLUE and brown broad cloths, bath coating, black caſſines, fine white flannel, blue and white ſhalloon, blue and white negro cloth, Oſnabrugs thread, fine ounce and coarſe ditto, printed callicoes, Britannias, checks and ſtripes, Oſnabrugs, Ruſſia drab and Ruſſia ſheeting, romal and check handkerchiefs, black Barcelona ditto, moos ſilk, thread and cotton hoſe, children's ditto, tapes and black hair ribbons, locket ditto, womens white ſilk mits, ſilk gauze, cambrick, ſewing ſilk, ſilk ferreting, twiſt, black buttons, horn ditto, metal ditto, ſhirt ditto, fine tooth combs, crooked horn ditto, a bed-tick complete, Hyſon, Shuſhong and bohea tea, double and ſingle refined ſugar, brown ditto, coffee, muſtard, cotton and wool cards, playing cards, Wilſon's ſnuff, Glaſgow pig-tail tobacco, cut and dry ditto, pins and needles, ſail needles, ſaddler's awl blades, pen-knives, whip ſaw and hand ſaw files, knives and forks, horſe fleams complete, yellow oaker, chair bridle bits, ſplinter padlocks, gin in caſes, black pepper, allſpice, ginger, Caſtile ſoap, copperas, ſweet oil, roſe water, Raiſins, Stoughton's bitters, writing paper, and coloured maps of the ſtate.

For private ſale,

SEveral Valuable PLANTATIONS, from 5000l. to 30,000l. in Value, and from 25 to 70 Miles from Charles-Town; alſo, ſeveral large and ſmall Tracts of Land in moſt Parts of the State; likewiſe Two Tenements in Allen-Street, commonly called Dutch Church Alley, joining Mr. John Grant's. The Purchaſer may have two or three Years Credit, upon approved Security.

A HOUSE and LOT in Guignard-Street, fit for a ſmall Family; the Houſe is in good Repair.

Two valuable TRACTS of LAND, the one 350 and the other 250 Acres, ſituate at Four Holes, in St. Matthew's Pariſh, Berkley County, beſides 100 Acres adjoining; all together will make a very fine Plantation for Rice or Indico, is about 46 Miles upon Gaillard's Road, Dean's Swamp, from Town, and within one Mile of Dr. Haig's Plantation.

Three hundred Acres of LAND, ſituate in St. Mark's Pariſh, about 22 Miles beyond King's Tree, on a Branch of Black River, on the main Road leading from Santee to Lynch's Creek, having about 20 Acres cleared, and as fine a Peach Orchard as any in the State, very convenient for a Store or Tavern; the Land is good for Corn, Indico or Rice, having about 40 Acres of excellent Swamp, and is a fine Place for raiſing of Stock.

A very valuable PLANTATION in St. Thomas's Pariſh, about 22 Miles from Town.

A TRACT of LAND of 100 Acres in St. Andrew's Pariſh, about 14 Miles from Town.

Five LOTS in Charles-Town, fronting on Mazyck and Weſt-Streets.

Ten LOTS in Union-Street.

A LOT on the South Side of Broad-ſtreet, where ſtood the Houſe lately occupied by Meſſ. Dewar and Bacot.

A LOT, the Corner of Church and Tradd-Streets 19 Feet 6 Inches fronting Tradd-ſtreet, and in Church-ſtreet about 84 Feet.

A TRACT of LAND, containing 300 Acres, in Saxe Gotha Townſhip, joining Lands of Benjamin Farrar, and about one Mile from his Saw-Mill.

A valuable TRACT of LAND of 334 Acres, near Beach Hill Road, and Lands of Mr. Ogier.

A valuable Tract of Land of 400 Acres, ſituated in Prince William's Pariſh in Granville County, on a large Branch of the great Cooſawhatchie Swamp, well known by the Name of Macpherſon's Branch, bounding ſouthwardly on Lands of Mr. James Smith, good for Rice, Indico or Corn, diſtant from Pocotaligo Landing, about 20 Miles.

Three valuable TRACTS of LAND on Black-River, about 22 Miles from George Town.

A TRACT of 500 Acres, on the Middle Fork of Tyger River.

A TRACT of 1150 Acres upon the South weſt Side of Four-Hole Swamp.

A TRACT of 400 Acres, upon the South-weſt Side of Four-Hole Swamp, on Cow-Caſtle Branch.

A TRACT of 1200 Acres, on the Weſt Side of Sampit-Creek, about 12 Miles from George-Town.

A LOT in Meeting-ſtreet, near the Beef-Market, 43 Feet 3 Inches front in Meeting Street, and 135 Feet in depth.

A valuable TRACT of LAND, of 12,000 Acres, on the River May.

A valuable HOUSE and LOT in Anſonburgh.

A valuable Plantation of 400 Acres, about 6 Miles from Huger's Bridge.

Thoſe valuable SAW and GRIST MILLS on Juniper Creek, four Miles below the Cheraw Hill, and about 10 Miles from Long-Bluff Court-Houſe.

A Brick Houſe and Lot in Clifford-Street, White-Point.

A vacant LOT facing the Bay, on White-Point.

A pleaſant, healthy ſituate Plantation, three Mile, from Dorchester.

An extraordinary valuable TRACT of LAND, or rather Part of an Iſland, as it has a Creek called Callatu's Creek, from Savannah River, running round it, and comes into the River by Abercorn-Creek again, being about 16 Miles from Savannah, and between 5 and 6 Miles from Purrysburgh, nearly oppoſite to William Williamſon Eſqr's Plantation.—This Tract of Land, containing 900 Acres, being all of it Tide Land, is equal in quality to any Lands either in Georgia or Carolina, ſupplied with the largeſt Cypreſs Trees for Shingles, and is ſo ſituate that Veſſels of any Burden may load at any Part of it.

JACOB VALK.

I Do hereby forwarn every Perſon from crediting my Wife ROSANNA, or any other Perſon or Perſons on my Account, without a written Order from under my Hand, as I am determined not to pay any Debts otherwiſe contracted, from this 17th Day of June, 1778. GEORGE BOS, *of Jackſonburgh.*

THESE are to forwarn all Perſons whatſoever from giving Credit to any Perſon in my Name, without an Order from under my Hand, as I am determined not to pay any Debts otherwiſe contracted, from this 18th Day of May, 1778.

Savannah, in Georgia. WM. LANCASTER.

To be Sold,

On Wedneſday the 1ſt of July, on the ſpot,

MY Plantation, about ſeven miles from Charles-Town, on Gooſecreek road; containing 207 acres of good proviſion land, with all the crop thereon now ſtanding: Alſo, 20 head of tame cattle, ſheep, hogs, and plantation tools: On the plantation are a good dwelling houſe, out houſes, and a new barn, 50 by 24 feet. Alſo, ſeven field ſlaves, belonging to the ſubſcriber; likewiſe a mulatto woman and her ſon; ſhe is a good cook, waſher, and irons very well: The only reaſon of ſelling the Plantation and Negroes is my intending to live in town.

For particulars enquire of John Sanſum, or the ſubſcriber, at his plantation.

STEPHEN SHREWSBURY.

HEXT PRIOLEAU,
At his Ship Chandlery Warehouſe, in Tradd-Street, near the Bay,
HAS FOR SALE,

On as reaſonable Terms as the Times will admit,

AN Aſſortment of Cordage, Sail Duck, Osnabrug, Twine, Log and Hand Lines, Ship Scrapers, Pump Tacks, Linſeed Oil in Jugs and Baskets, Train Oil by the Cask or leſs Quantity, Spirit of Turpentine in Quart Bottles, Red Lead, Loaf Sugar, Quart and Pint Black Jacks, Cartridge, Sheathing and Writing Paper, Bruſhes of different Sorts, an Aſſortment of Sail and Rope Needles, Palms, Sand Glaſſes, Compaſſes, Hammers, double Worm Gimblets: Tin Ware, conſiſting of Lanthorns, Mugs, Pound and Half-pound Canniſters, Tinder Boxes, &c. Beſt Bourdeaux Oil in Quart Bottles, Green Teas, Choice Wines, Old Jamaica, Weſt-India and Northward Rum, Wine Vinegar, Brown Sugars, &c. Alſo Briſtol Hotwell Water in Hampers.——All Owners and Maſters of Veſſels may depend upon every Service it is in his Power to render them, free of all Charge.

THE Partnerſhip of THOMAS LATHAM and Co. Diſtillers, being diſſolved, this is to deſire all Perſons indebted to them, to make Payment as ſoon as poſſible to JONATHAN LAWRENCE; and all Perſons to whom they are indebted, are hereby requeſted to call and receive their Money of him as ſpeedily as they conveniently can.

THOMAS and DANIEL LATHAM, having ſold their Share of the Diſtillery, which belonged to them and JONATHAN LAWRENCE, the Public are hereby informed, that the Property in ſaid Diſtillery is now veſted in the Subſcribers; and the Buſineſs in future will be carried on under the Firm of LAWRENCE, LUSHINGTON, and Co.

JONATHAN LAWRENCE,
RICHARD LUSHINGTON,
STEPHEN LAWRENCE.

June 19, 1778.

I Am informed of the following ſtrays: A Black Horſe, about 13 Hands high, branded on the off buttock MB, and on the ſhoulder A, aged.

A large Grey Horſe, about 15 hands high, brand-on the off buttock F, 6 or 7 years old.

A large Grey Horſe about the ſame height, branded on the mounting ſhoulder F.

The Owners muſt prove their property within the time preſcribed by law, before

WILLIAM MORGAN.

RUN away from his Maſter the 7th of March laſt, Thomas Hicks, a Youth of about 18 or 19 Years of Age about 5 Feet high, and had on when he went away, a blue Sailor's Jacket, Oſnabrugs Trouſers or blue Breeches.——He is remarkably negligent of his Hair and Dreſs. Whoever delivers him to the Warden of the Workhouſe, or to his Maſter, Abraham Pearce, Cabinet-maker, in Charles-Town, ſhall receive two Dollars reward.

TAken up, (ſome time ſince) between Lempriere's Point and Hobcah-creek,

A Small BOAT,

fourteen feet long, and four feet and a half wide; ſhe has a white bottom and had been lately caulked and payed with pitch; there is Peter Arell's name on the Stern.——Apply to David Oſwald.

STOLEN about 5 months ago, a young POINTER DOG, betwixt the Engliſh and Spaniſh breed, who anſwers to the name of BRITTON; his left ear is brown, his right mottled, and has two diſtinct brown ſpots in his Forehead, his body is all white, except a brown ſpot at the ſetting on of his tail:—He was got by a Dog of Daniel Horry, Eſqr's, which he much reſembles, and who muſt have been noticed frequently in Charles-Town, by every Gentleman who knows a perfect Pointer: He ranged rather lewdly at the time he was ſtolen, but with very little Correction would have ſtood perfectly ſtaunch to a Partridge, Woodcock, or the Hare of this State.

Whoever brings him to the Printing-Office, or to N. Boden, in Amen-Corner, and diſcovers who ſtole him, ſhall receive Twenty Pounds Reward.

CHARLES-TOWN: Printed, at TIMOTHY and BODEN's Office, in the State-Houſe, where Advertiſements, &c. are received.